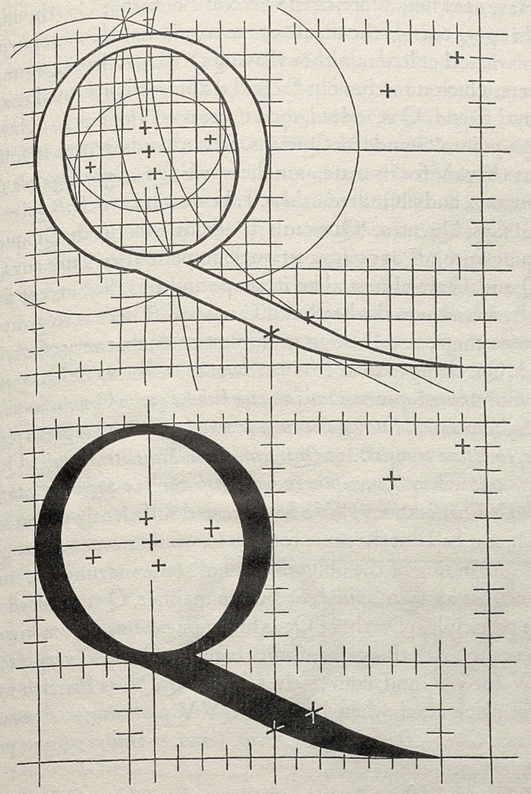
THE Latins, in imitation of the Greeks, sometimes aspirate the P, in order to make use of Greek words in which there is a *Phi*, Φ, which is equivalent to P & H; and the most ancient Latins, as Priscian testifies in his first book, in the chapter *De accidentibus literæ*, used PH for F, before the said F came into use; but, finally, F was recognized in Latin words. Priscian's words are as follows: *F Æolicum digamma quod apud antiquissimos Latinorum eandem vim quam apud Æolis habuit, eum autem prope sonum quem nunc habet F, significabat P, cum aspiratione; sicut etiam apud veteres Græcos pro Φ, P et H. Vnde nunc quoque in græcis nominibus antiquam scripturam seruamus pro Φ, P et H ponentes. Vt Orpheus, Phaeton. Postea vero in Latinis verbis placuit pro P et H, F scribi. Vt Fama, Filius, Facio.** That is to say: 'F, a letter invented by the Æolians, and which is formed of two *Gammas*, which F, in the usage of the ancient Latins, had the same force that it had in the language of the Æolians, had almost the same sound that F now has, and stood for P with an H; as likewise, among the ancient Greeks, P and H were used for Φ. For which reason, let us now, in Greek nouns, follow the ancient manner of writing, using P and H for Φ; as in *Orpheus* and *Phaeton*. But later, in Latin words F was written in place of P and H, as in *Fama, Filius, Facio*.'

* I, IV, 12. *The variation from the original here consists solely in the punctuation, which Tory seems to have changed to accommodate his translation.*

In our French tongue we do not aspirate the P, except in words derived from the Greek, or from the Latin as derived from the Greek; as *Philibert, Philosophe, Philippe, Phantastique*, and a hundred others.

As a Latin abbreviation P stands for *Publius;* when doubled it stands for *Petrus Paulus*, or *Pater patriæ;* & when it is written three times in succession, it stands for *Primus pater patriæ*. In French it is used as an abbreviation only in proper names, & this in signatures to documents, quittances, and commercial or legal letters.



THE letter Q here drawn, made at the top from the O, and from the I laid flat like a tail, is in respect to the head as broad as it is high; and its tail is four units high & thirteen long. To make the head, five centres are needed, and for the tail two, all of which I have marked in the proper places. Q is pronounced by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth & half-closing the mouth, as Martianus Capella teaches when he says: Q *appulsu palati ore restricto.* 'Q,' he says, 'is pronounced by putting the tongue against the palate, with the mouth contracted.'

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